

PROCEEDINGS
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NAMED MAIN DIVISIONS OF TELEOSTEAN FISHES

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In our recent teleostean classification (Greenwood, Rosen, Weitzman, and Myers, 1966), three main "Divisions" are adopted, each of which is believed to have evolved independently from holostean forebears. These Divisions were not named, but were numbered—I, II, III. Several colleagues have suggested that the three Divisions should be named rather than numbered, which would obviate difficulty in any readjustment of numbered categories.

There is some doubt that the Division I teleosts really form a monophyletic group, because the association of the fishes included in the Superorder Clupeomorpha with the others (Elopomorpha) is doubtful. If the clupeomorphs were to be relegated to a separate division, the numbered system for Divisions would break down.

It is to be noted that our Divisions occur at precisely the position in the hierarchical system that is occupied by the taxon called cohort by Simpson (1945). To take the place of Divisions I, II, III, the following names are proposed:

Taeniopaedia new cohort (= Division I) As type-genus, we designate the genus *Elops* Linnaeus, 1766.

Archaeophylaces new cohort (= Division II) As type-genus, we designate the genus *Osteoglossum* Vandelli, 1829.

Euteleostei new cohort (= Division III) As type-genus, we designate the genus *Perca* Linnaeus, 1758.

Derivation of the names: TAENIOPAEDIA (from the Greek) signifies "ribbon-young," in reference to the leptocephalus larvae of the Elopomorpha. ARCHAEOPHYLACES (Greek) sig-

nifies "ancient watchmen," from the large eyes of the Osteoglossiformes and the electric detection-field of the mormyrid form fishes. EUTELEOSTEI (Greek) is from *eu-*, an intensive, and Teleostei.

LITERATURE CITED

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